





New Advertisements.

OFFICE OF

**FISK & HATCH,**  
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT

MENT SECURITIES.

No. 5 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

February 13th, 1870.

The remarkable success which attended our negotiations of the Loans of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY and the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, and the popularity and credit which these Loans have maintained in the markets, both in this country and Europe, have shown that the

First Mortgage Bonds of wholly located and substantially managed Railroads are promptly recognized and readily taken as the most suitable, safe, and advantageous form of investment, yielding a moderate liberal income that can hereafter be derived from Government Bonds, and available to take the place.

Assured that, in the selection and negotiation of superior Railroad Loans, we are meeting a great universal want and rendering a valuable service—both to the holders of Capital and to these great National

works of internal improvement whose intrin-  
sic merit and substantial character entitle them to the  
use of Capital and the confidence of Investors—  
now offer with special confidence and satis-  
faction

**FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS**

OF THE

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY

*The Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, connecting the  
Atlantic coast and the magnificent harbors of the  
Chesapeake Bay with the Ohio River at a point of  
reliable navigation, and thus, with the entire Rail-*

road system and water transportation of the great West and Southwest, carries the additional burden of the West Texas *clats*, so imperatively demanded for the accommodation of the immense and rapidly growing transportation between the Atlantic seaboard and Europe on the one hand, and the great producing regions of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys on the other.

**The importance of this Road as a new outlet from the West to the sea makes it one of national consequence, and demands that it should be completed as soon as possible, and with the least delay and expense.** While, in the development of the extensive agricultural and mineral resources of Virginia and West Virginia, it possesses, alone in our line, the elements of a large and profitable local business.

Thus the great interests, both general and local

which demand the completion of the CINCINNATI and OHIO RAILROAD in the Ohio River, added the varied passenger service of the Ohio River Railroad, the demand for prompt and substantial service of the Railroad enterprise now in progress in this Country.

Its superiority as an East and West route, as the promise of an immense and profitable trade awaiting its completion, have drawn to it the attention and co-operation of prominent Capitalists and Railroad men of this City of sound Judgment and known integrity, whose connection with the enterprise has secured the confidence of the Virginia and West Virginia, insuring an energetic, honorable and successful management.

The road is completed and in operation from Richmond to the celebrated White Sulphur Springs of West Virginia, 227 miles, and here remain the

200 miles (now partially constructed) to be completed, to carry it to the proposed terminus on the Ohio river at, or near the mouth of the Big Sandy river—150 miles above Cincinnati, and 350 miles below Pittsburgh.

Ohio is now projected or in progress through Ohio and Kentucky to this point, which will connect the **Cincinnati and Ohio with the Great Western Railroad** systems of the West and Northwest, and with the **Pacific Railroad**.

The valuable franchises and superior advantages will place the **CINCINNATI AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY** among the richest and most powerful and trustworthy corporations of the country—its completion will add value in completed road and work done, equal to the entire amount of the mortgage.

The details of the Loan have been arranged with

The Bonds are in denominations of \$1000, \$500, and \$100. They will be issued as *Coupon Bonds, payable to Bearer*, and may be held in that form; or the Bonds may be *registered* in the name of the owner, with the coupons remaining payable to bearer attached, the *principal* being then transferable on the books of the Company, unless reassigned to bearer; or

The coupons may be detached and cancelled, the Bonds made a *present* Registered Bond, transferable only on the books of the Company, and the interest made payable only to the registered owner or his attorney.

The three classes will be known respectively as:

- 1st. "Coupon Bonds payable to Bearer."
- 2d. "Registered Bonds with Coupons attached."
- 3d. "Registered Bonds with Coupons detached," and should be so designated by Companies issuing them, in accordance with the above Bonds typical.

They have thirty years to run from January 13, 1870, with interest at six per cent per annum from November 1, 1869. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The interest is payable in MAY and NOVEMBER, that it may take the place of that of the earlier issues of Five-Twenties, and suit the convenience of our friends who already hold Central and Western Pacific Bonds, with interest payable in January and July, and who may desire, in making additional investments, to have their interest receivable at

The loan is secured by a mortgage upon the entire Line of road from Richmond to the Ohio River, with the equipment and all other property and appurtenances connected therewith.

A Sinking Fund of \$100,000 per annum is provided for the redemption of the Bonds, to take effect one year after the completion of the road.

The mortgage is for \$15,000,000, of which \$2,000,000 will be reserved and held in trust for the redemption of outstanding Bonds of the Virginia Central Railroad Company, now merged in the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO.

Of the remaining \$12,000,000, a sufficient amount will be sold to complete the road to the Ohio river, perfect and improve the portion now in operation, and thoroughly equip the whole for a large and active traffic.

The present price is 20 and accrued interest.

A Loan so amply secured, so carefully guaranteed, and so certain hereafter to command a prominent place among the favorite securities in the market, both of this country and Europe, will be at once appreciated and quickly absorbed.

Very respectfully,

**FISK & HATCH,**

**Bankers.**

P. 8.—We have issued pamphlets containing full particulars, statistical details, maps, &c., which will be furnished upon application.

ms. We buy and sell Government Bonds and receive the accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, and others, subject to check at sight, and allow interest on daily balances.

Wd(1030.







MAYSVILLE, KY. MARCH 2, 1870.

THE HOUSEKEEPER'S TRAGEDY.

One day, as I wandered, I heard a complaining. And saw a poor woman, the picture of gloom; Gazed at the mud on her doorstep (twice raining). And this was her wail as she wailed her woe: "Oh! life is a toll, and love is a trouble. And beauty will fade, and riches will flee, And pleasure will dwindle, and peace will be double. And nothing is what I could wish it to be. "There's too much of worryment goes to a bone-net; There's too much of ironing goes to a shirt; There's nothing to pay for the time you waste in it; There's nothing that lasts us but trouble and dirt. "In March it is mud; it's slush in December; The midsummer breezes are loaded with dust; In fall the leaves litter, in muggy September The wall-paper rots and the candlesticks rust. "There are worms in the cherries, and slugs in the roses, And ants in the sugar, and mice in the pies. The rubbish of spiders no mortal notices. And ravens, crows, and damnable flies. "It's sweeping at six, and its dusting at seven; It's victuals at eight, and its dishes at nine; It's potting and painting from ten to eleven; We scarce break our fast ere we plan how to dine. "With grease and with grime from corner to corner, Boreas at war, and forever alert, Next to a day, last the enemy enter, I spend my whole life in a struggle with dirt. "Last night, in my dream, I was stationed forever On a little bare isle in the midst of the sea; My one chance of life was a careless condescender To sweep off the waves ere they swept off poor me. "Alas! 'twas no dream—again I behold it! I yield; I am helpless my fate to avert. She rolled down her sleeves; her apron she folded; Then laid down and died, and was buried in dirt.

AGRICULTURAL.

(From the Country Gentleman.)

ON BREAK MAKING.

Like T. S. H. my great-grandmother, and mother, were taught to make hop yeast bread. And so far as my knowledge extends, there was no other yeast used from the creation of the world until the first part of the nineteenth century, when somebody, more wise than her fellows, learned that warm milk and water and a little salt, thickened with wheat flour, would rise, if kept pretty warm, in five or six hours, and when light make capital bread. But the odor of this kind of yeast was anything but pleasant, and genius came to the rescue. Somebody else found by experiment that warm water, thickened with wheat flour, would rise as well without the milk. Quite an improvement in the odor was brought about by the omission of the milk. This kind of yeast, which is called water-rising, is the kind I have used in my housekeeping these thirty years, and have seldom failed in having delicious bread. And my sympathies really extend to those ladies who are destitute of the knowledge of making my kind of hop yeast bread. I wish I could send T. S. H. a loaf of it.

Then there is such a sight of work to make hop yeast, and it is a fact, to my certain knowledge, that there is but now and then one who makes real hop yeast light hop yeast bread. Good flour is often made into black, sour bread, and not a few women bake their bread too much and sometimes burn it. If there is one thing about everything else, to my notion, that would justify a man for suing for a divorce from his wife, it is that she is a poor bread-maker. Hop yeast cakes are well enough to be kept in the house for buckwheat cakes or for hot rolls, as a change.

For the benefit of those who wish to learn the art of making water-rising bread, I may be well to republish the following directions, which I wrote for the Country Gentleman some years ago:

WATER-RISING BREAD.

In the afternoon, after tea, I take a quart bowl and spoon; after they have been well scalded, one pint of hot water is poured into the bowl from the tea-kettle. Then add one teaspoonful of sugar, three-fourths of salt, and a piece of butter as large as a walnut—no butter must be good. Thicken with flour; stir as thick as for pancakes. Beat well. I now do up the bowl in a table cloth, and set it on the table in the cook room; throw over it anything that comes handy, for instance the ironing sheet, a flannel sheet or two, a pillow cushion—anything that will keep the warmth in. In the morning, if not light, warm them up; add a little soda and more flour if necessary. It will rise in a short time.

So much for the empyings. Now for the bread. In order to make three common sized loaves, pare and wash the wheat in four potatoes. When done, mash them well, and sift them through a sieve or calender into a large tin-pan. Now add three pints of boiling water and one pint of cold water. Stir in immediately sifted flour to make a stiff dough, cover the top with dry flour, and set it in a warm place, and let it rise until quite light. Knead in flour until you have a stiff dough; would it well to form it into loaves, set them in a warm place, and let them rise. When sufficiently light, have the oven hot enough to bake the bread without scorching it in the least, in thirty-five or forty minutes.

GRAHAM BREAD.

Before closing my letter, permit me to give a recipe for making Graham bread for dyspeptics, or rheumatics, or anybody else.

In the first place, have the wheat ground soft and boiled, and make the bread in the following way: Take one quart of sour or butter milk; one teaspoonful of soda; one tablespoonful of sugar; and stir in Graham flour to make a batter as thick as pound cake. A little salt should be added, stir well and bake in small tin or as best suited the convenience. It should be baked in a quick oven; if in a loaf, forty minutes, but great care should be taken not to scorch or burn, as this kind of bread burns sooner than bread made of bolted flour.

As regard to salting bread, my experience is different from T. S. H.'s, for to my relish bread made of hop yeast needs but little salt, and very little in water rising except not in the yeast. Salt serves to make the bread dry, and no one should recommend salting bread as much as T. S. H. did in his remarks on bread-making, for it might be the means of causing some young housekeeper to spoil her bread.

Well, we have said enough about bread-making, but are anxious to inform those of our large family of the Country Gentleman, how delicious Graham or unbolted wheat flour pudding is made:

GRAHAM PUDDING.

Into boiling water, with a trifle of salt, stir in Graham flour until as thick as heavy pudding; stir constantly, and let it boil five minutes. Serve with syrup, butter and sugar, sweetened cream, or anything to suit the taste. When cold, cut in slices and fry a nice brown, on a griddle or in the spider, with a little butter, and serve as above. It is a quick and palatable dessert for dinner or breakfast.

ITALIAN BEES UNPROFITABLE.

S. J. Parker, M. D., in the Country Gentleman, of August 26th, in speaking of the yield of honey and what the bees were doing, stops right in the middle of the article to say of the Italian bees as follows: "It is a strange fact that I do not know of a prosperous hive of Italian bees in this city, although many hives and queens have been brought in here. If there is any way to keep the breath of life in them, I hope some one will tell us how it is done. They soon desert the combs in a great measure, cluster close in a small bunch about their queen, and before the next season arrives are all dead. He adds that he is out over \$100 in cash and more in time, and has in return nothing.

This report is very different from all others, and as his neighbors have had about the same experience, it is not at all surprising to find that there might be something in the locality. Before prescribing how we shall "keep the breath of life in them," it is well to see that we have a correct diagnosis of the case. The first symptoms observed in the bees of the country and a small, close bunch about the queen. This would indicate that they are weak. Then the question—why are they weak? Several causes present themselves. Sometimes the queen proves barren, or at least not prolific. But this cannot be the case with so many as he speaks of. The testimony of thousands will show that this is not their general character. Or in fifty or a hundred might prove barren at the latter end of the season, that was prolific in the early season. They are weak sometimes when badly affected with foul brood, but he knows or ought to know too well to report a case weakened by such a cause.

There is still another cause why Italian bees especially might be weak, I anticipated just such complaints arising from it, and detailed them on page 317 of *Mysteries of Bee-Keeping* which was published in 1865. It is doubtful if Dr. Parker and his neighbors ever read it. I will quote a few lines for the benefit of those similarly unfortunate. I had just shown that the Italians are prone to store honey in excess of their needs, and then remark: "It must be admitted that a colony with an excess of stores is not in the best condition for winter, especially in the open air. Very likely the complaint will be made when this is the case, that Italians do not winter well, even when the hive was full of honey."

REMEDY.

"The stores may be reduced, and the condition for winter improved, by dividing each colony at the proper season and giving them empty combs for raising brood, or empty frames in which to construct combs. Both divisions will soon have plenty of breeding cells, and at the end of the season will be stronger than if confined to the few cells sometimes left for breeding in the fall colony. If dividing would make them entirely too weak, it would benefit them greatly to remove several full combs and replace them with empty combs or frames. These are liable to excess; when honey is scarce they rear brood; when abundant they gather too much for their own good. They will need supervision and movable combs of some form are requisite."

This much was said without reference to Dr. Parker at the time of course. Any one well posted in this habit of the Italians of filling their combs in a good yield of honey till little room is left to breed in, can comprehend how it is possible to remain too weak to go into the boxes to store honey or to go into winter quarters in good condition.

HOW TO OBTAIN EGGS IN WINTER.

Fresh eggs are a desirable luxury in country or city, and are within the reach of all of us who possess twenty square feet of land. Poultry raising is much more profitable than the raising of hogs. They eat less and return a far greater interest. All the refuse of the kitchen can be consumed by hens, and in some houses it will nearly feed them. Properly cared for, a profit of two dollars on each hen can be easily made. Any girl or boy living in the country can keep a poultry yard, pay all the expenses of feeding the poultry and realize a good profit for their own good. The hen does not pay for his or her education, which is so desirable for all of us. The culture of the mind is "far above rubies."

In the first place have none but healthy, strong birds. We keep Brahmas, Pouter and White Leghorns, which have mixed, and the cross produces large, handsome chickens, which fat easily and lay eggs constantly. A hen increases the number of eggs she lays each year until she is four years old; then she is only fit for the soup kettle; but the third year is the most productive, and then she hatches the strongest chickens. A three-year old rooster is better than one younger. We constantly read that young hens and young cocks produce the most eggs. Experience has taught us the contrary, and it is one of the best teachers that God has given to man.

One advantage the Brahma Pouter possesses over other breeds, is their cleanliness; they cannot fly over a four foot fence—a small pen will confine them. Then their eggs are clean, finely flavored, and they lay them daily; their flesh is fine grained, white and toothsome—chickens eight months old will weigh five pounds.

Sunlight is very desirable for feathered as well as other bipeds. Large windows in the henry will soon pay their cost, and if it adjoins the stable it is warmer. A barn cellar makes a nice home for hens; protect the windows with wire-screen—make good strong roosts, not over four or five feet from the ground, and rub them over with kerosene, once a month; this kills all lice and other parasites. Old nail cakes make very good nests, their depth preventing the hens from eating the eggs. Scatter a shovelful of ash, wood or coal, at the bottom, with a handful of hay or straw. Two hens cannot lay at once in a nail cake, and that is to be desired. They like to crowd together on one nest; by so doing break the eggs, then taste them, and thus learn to eat them. Sometimes a need of plaster, lime, etc., occasion the eating of eggs. A full supply of ashes, burnt and pounded bones, or oyster shells, plaster, etc., are some of the chief requisites; these withheld, they withhold the eggs.

Bone-dust is greedily eaten by them, and if to this is added scrap-cake, you will have eggs in plenty; these two articles of food supplying their needs as well in winter as in summer. We who live in far remote country villages cannot easily obtain them, but we can give the hens all the broken crockery with which Bridget usually supply us, and immediately sifted flour to make a stiff dough, cover the top with dry flour, and set it in a warm place, and let it rise until quite light. Knead in flour until you have a stiff dough; would it well to form it into loaves, set them in a warm place, and let them rise. When sufficiently light, have the oven hot enough to bake the bread without scorching it in the least, in thirty-five or forty minutes.

An old kettle can sit behind the kitchen stove—into it all the so-called waste is thrown; after dinner it is boiled up, and if the result is a very cold, heaping tablespoonful of ground red pepper is stirred into the mixture every other day—in moderate weather one week. All the dry grease is added; we prefer to take a pound of grease return to us in eggs, and buy our soap. Beef liver, chopped fine, is much relished by fowls; sheep's liver and pluck also will supply the place of worms, etc. A small quantity of animal food is absolutely needed, to ensure laying in winter, and almost every family can easily ensure it from the waste of the kitchen.

Variety in food is another secret in raising eggs—a needed supply in hen life, as well as in human life. Screenings from the mill are good food—buckwheat and oats ground together, corn and rye, shorts, &c. All kinds of grain will feed well, but a single kind of one kind is not healthful. Last season we boiled the waste of the kitchen every afternoon—fed oats, corn, screenings, &c., in regular rotation every morning; gave a good supply of fresh water daily, and our hens, between November and May, lay the third week in January. (Boiled food was not given until the first of that month.) In February we had nineteen dozen, in March twenty-three dozen, and April twenty-five dozen. Some young pullets commenced to lay in March, and others to set. We raised sixty chickens. This year the boiled food was given early in December, and now, the first week in February, we collect from four to six eggs daily.

By feeding hens in this way, a supply of eggs is perfectly certain. The boiled food with its peppery condiment, supplies the need of heat to the system. A farmer's wife, living near by, has made a clear profit of one hundred dollars on thirty hens, and has more chickens to dispose of. She thinks broken crockery, finely powdered, so desirable for them, that she wishes to buy it!

If placed in a warm cellar and well fed, they hatch strong vigorous chickens, ready for the table early in June. Many a boy and girl can, by attending to these suggestions, obtain a lucrative employment. Chickens and eggs always command good prices everywhere. Oftentimes mothers and fathers encourage their children to useful occupations by offering to purchase all the poultry and eggs they will raise, paying them market prices, allowing them to purchase all the grain required, and thereby teaching them in childhood how to employ their time profitably, and also that "if you take care of the chickens, the hours will take care of themselves."

**Drugs &c.**  
**G. W. BLATTERMAN & CO.**  
[SUCCESSORS TO SEATON & BLATTERMAN.]  
Offer on the most favorable terms the largest and most complete stock in this market, of  
**DRUGS AND MEDICINES;**  
CHEMICALS;  
MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS;  
**EXTRACTS,**  
Embracing the manufacture of Nichols & Co., Tilden, Herriett, Casswell & Hazard, Powers & Weidman, and other leading houses. Also a heavy stock of  
Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Window Glass,  
GLASSWARE, ADAMS' BRUSHES, DYES, &c.  
SPICES, TEAS, &c., &c.  
ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF  
**'Toilet Articles!'**  
COMPRISING  
BRUSHES, COMBS, SOAPS, COSMETIQUES  
(French, English and American.)  
BANDOLINES, AVORIO, RIANCO DE PERLES, POMADES, TOOTH PASTE, TOOTH POWDERS, MOULIERONS, VINAIGRE ROUGE, &c., &c.  
We sell only the BEST QUALITY of goods at as low prices as they can be sold by any RELIABLE HOUSE WEST.  
Wholesale Agents for Dr. WILCOX'S  
**Catarrh Annihilator**  
—AND—  
**PAIN PAINT**  
as ordered from Physicians, Druggists & merchants filled with promptness and dispatch.  
J. W. B. & Co.  
Sept. 18.

**Dr. Goods &c.**  
**NEW GOODS.**  
NEW DRESS GOODS,  
NEW DRESS GOODS,  
NEW DRESS GOODS,  
NEW SHAWLS,  
NEW SHAWLS,  
NEW SHAWLS,  
NEW HOSIERY,  
NEW HOSIERY,  
NEW HOSIERY.  
ALPACAS, ALPACAS, ALPACAS.  
LENOS, LENOS, LENOS.  
POPLINS, POPLINS, POPLINS.  
PARCELS, PARCELS, PARCELS.  
PIQUES, PIQUES, PIQUES.  
LINENS, LINENS, LINENS.  
CARPETS, CARPETS, CARPETS.  
OIL CLOTHS, OIL CLOTHS, OIL CLOTHS.  
CASSIMERES, CASSIMERES, CASSIMERES.  
CLOTHS, CLOTHS, CLOTHS.  
NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS.  
CONTINUALLY, CONTINUALLY.  
STILL THEY COME, STILL THEY COME, STILL THEY COME.  
**To MULLINS & HUNT'S**  
**To MULLINS & HUNT'S**  
CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE,  
CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE.

**1870.**  
**LANDRETH'S**  
GARDEN SEEDS  
WE ARE RECEIVING OUR ANNUAL SUPPLY OF  
**GARDEN SEED!**  
FRESH CROP WARRANTED  
DIRECT FROM  
**D. Landreth & Son, Philadelphia.**  
WHICH WE OFFER  
IN BULK, OR IN PAPERS,  
Upon the most favorable terms.  
We have also made another importation of the early seedling  
"Early Rose Potato"  
of which Messrs. D. Landreth & Son speak as follows, after a thorough experience:  
"Early Rose" is a new and most valuable variety in CAPITALS—prolific, to be a boon of great value to the entire community.  
**Onion Sets!**  
Choice "SILVER SKIN" in any quantity.  
G. W. BLATTERMAN & CO.  
Feb. 10, 1870 (waw) Wholesale Druggists.

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FRESH CROP WARRANTED  
DIRECT FROM  
**D. Landreth & Son, Philadelphia.**  
WHICH WE OFFER  
IN BULK, OR IN PAPERS,  
Upon the most favorable terms.  
We have also made another importation of the early seedling  
"Early Rose Potato"  
of which Messrs. D. Landreth & Son speak as follows, after a thorough experience:  
"Early Rose" is a new and most valuable variety in CAPITALS—prolific, to be a boon of great value to the entire community.  
**Onion Sets!**  
Choice "SILVER SKIN" in any quantity.  
G. W. BLATTERMAN & CO.  
Feb. 10, 1870 (waw) Wholesale Druggists.

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NEW HOSIERY,  
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ALPACAS, ALPACAS, ALPACAS.  
LENOS, LENOS, LENOS.  
POPLINS, POPLINS, POPLINS.  
PARCELS, PARCELS, PARCELS.  
PIQUES, PIQUES, PIQUES.  
LINENS, LINENS, LINENS.  
CARPETS, CARPETS, CARPETS.  
OIL CLOTHS, OIL CLOTHS, OIL CLOTHS.  
CASSIMERES, CASSIMERES, CASSIMERES.  
CLOTHS, CLOTHS, CLOTHS.  
NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS.  
CONTINUALLY, CONTINUALLY.  
STILL THEY COME, STILL THEY COME, STILL THEY COME.  
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